

# Glenwood Ranges

## Make Cooking Easy.

REYNOLDS & SON, BARRE, VT.

### WRIGHT HEADS STATISTICIANS.

#### Election of Officers For Labor Bureau Association.

Washington, May 1.—The subject of the best method of collecting statistics was again under discussion by the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics. The consensus of opinion was that the best results in gathering statistical data were obtained by personal visits of special agents and that the intelligent, tactful agent was far more successful than the expert in any particular line.

A resolution was agreed to inviting the Association of Factory Inspectors to hold its meetings simultaneously with this association and to devote one day to a joint session. A resolution also was adopted asking the co-operation of state officers in securing uniformity in census work.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Carroll D. Wright, Washington; first vice president, Thomas A. Smith, Maryland; second vice president, Bert Bush, Nebraska; secretary, treasurer, J. M. Clark, Pennsylvania; executive board, L. H. Carroll, New Hampshire; Carroll D. Wright, Washington; J. M. Clark, Pennsylvania; William Anderson, Missouri; J. O'Donnell, Minnesota.

Concord, N. H., was selected as the next place of meeting.

### CHINESE ATTACK AMERICANS.

#### Gunboat Hastens to Rescue of a Party of Engineers.

Washington, May 1.—The state department has received a cablegram from United States Consul General MacWade, at Canton, stating that a mob of antiforeign Chinese made an attack at Yuangan, on North river, 140 miles from Canton, upon a party of American engineers. The consul appealed to Lieutenant Anderson, commanding the American gunboat Callao, lying in the stream, and the officer went immediately to the rescue. The consul general meanwhile lodged a formal complaint with the Chinese officials.

The attack is not believed to be associated with the Boxer movement. It is conjectured that the engineers in the course of railroad construction or similar work had run counter to some intense Chinese superstition by invading a graveyard or in some way committing a sacrilege in the Chinese view.

#### Boston Fire Fighters Hurt.

Boston, May 1.—Fire at the abattoir plant in Brighton has caused a loss of from \$150,000 to \$175,000. A building used by John E. Kelly & Co. for the slaughtering and dressing of sheep, a small butter factory and other buildings were burned. Four firemen were hurt, but not seriously.

## All diseases and affections of the SKIN

Positively cleared away in a hurry. I vouch for it.

Thousands of wretched people are miserable—imagining they have a bad poisoning of the blood—when in nine cases out of ten it is purely a local parasitic manifestation in the skin which can be cleared away in a hurry.

Such misery now cleared away as surely as the sun shines above. Not merely ATTEMPTED—not a matter of improvement only—but a clearing of it all away absolutely—and quickly, too.



(Case of Sammy Minkey. Cleared away and entirely cured in 21 days. Fully proven to us.)

We vouch for this—absolutely.

It has been proven to us beyond the possibility of doubt that a new medicament known as D. D. D., clears up the worst skin affections quickly. Its work seems astonishing, amazing, almost miraculous. (It is a specific formula which, because of its discovery by Dr. Decatur Dennis, is known as 'D. D. D.'). Its actual record sounds like a story of magic. But there is no room for doubt about it; whatever full proofs indisputable in every respect, have been submitted to us regarding hundreds of cases—among them the one case shown here of the boy (Sammy Minkey), who was cured in 21 days. The results are not only complete, but permanent; in this case it is now nearly two years since the disease was cleared out of the skin, and no taint of it has appeared since.

Each one of the known skin affections is parasitic in nature, and all of them have yielded to 'D. D. D.'. The preparation is being used by most of the skin specialists. It is compounded for druggists solely by the D. D. D. Co., 70 Dearborn St., Chicago. It is utilized by every family physician who has taken the trouble to investigate the work it is accomplishing. It is used in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. It will clear away any parasitic break in the skin in from 3 days to 60 days' time. Visit the undersigned and see proofs that will make you a happier human, \$1.00 buys the prescription—already made up in sealed bottles, with authentic label on each.

### RED CROSS PHARMACY,

160 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

Rickert & Wells, Props.

## ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

The Purchase Exposition Dedicated With Impressive Ceremonies.

### GRAND MILITARY PARADE.

Words of Dedication Spoken by the President of the United States. Address Also Delivered by Former President Cleveland.

St. Louis, May 1.—The rites which present the Louisiana Purchase exposition to the world were performed in the Liberal Arts building with all the dignity and splendor befitting such an occasion.

A parade of 11,000 soldiers down Lindell boulevard to the world's fair grounds formed a brilliant prelude to the ceremony of dedication. This prelude over, 60,000 people crowded into the big auditorium, where in the presence of official representatives of all the civilized nations of the world the words of dedication were spoken by the president of the United States.



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As the last syllable fell from the speaker's lips the dedication of one of the world's greatest fairs was completed. President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, President Francis of the exposition company, President Carter of the world's fair commission and members of the cabinet and the supreme court were seated in the center of the platform.

#### Many Diplomats Present.

At the president's right sat the visiting diplomats, a distinguished looking contingent. In this section also were other distinguished foreigners and representatives of the department of state at Washington, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. To the left of the president sat the joint delegation of senators and representatives representing congress, the foreign commissioner to the fair, and General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and General J. C. Bates, with many others scarcely less distinguished.

The two front sections of the auditorium proper were occupied by the governors and their staffs, the national world's fair commissioner, the United States government board, United States senators and congressmen who were not members of the congressional joint delegation and other notable guests. Across the aisles were wives of the men connected with the ceremonies and the board of lady managers. Back of these, rising tier on tier, were the thousands commonly spoken of as "the general public."

Those in the rear of this contingent had difficulty in hearing the speakers, for the hall is a long one, and the miles of bunting and flags, exhibiting the mingled colors of Spain, France and the United States, impaired the acoustic properties of the building. Although many could not hear, all could see. Besides President Roosevelt other participants in the ceremony were Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops E. R. Kennedy and Henry C. Potter, ex-President Cleveland, Thomas H. Carter, president of the day, and President David R. Francis.

At the conclusion of the speeches a centennial salute of 100 aerial guns was fired. The day's demonstration concluded with a display of fireworks on a magnificent scale.

#### President Roosevelt's Speech.

At the outset of his speech the president made the point that with the acquisition of the vast territory involved in the Louisiana purchase our career of expansion began. Continuing, he said:

When we acquired it, we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth.

Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original states, the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indisputably bound up with the success of our popular kind of federal government, and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the importance, but the tremendous difficulty, of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouragement. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government, and, in the second place, it had always proved well nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or be-

### Berries for Beauty—Shredded Wheat for Strength

"Naturally organized foods make possible natural conditions. There is no other way."

## Strawberries in Baskets of SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

Recipe—1 quart of washed and picked berries; crush 2/3 of them; add 1/3 of a cup of sugar and 1/2 cup of ice water; chill for half an hour. With a sharp pointed knife cut centers from 6 Shredded Wheat Biscuits, making oblong baskets. Fill with the crushed berries and let the syrup saturate the biscuit. Cover top with remaining whole berries and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with sweet cream. Any fresh fruit may be used in same way.

Order from your grocer to-day.

### The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

### Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

Eat Natural Food and have perfect health. Start to-day.

coming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented.

#### Method of Expansion.

We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of these territories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation, we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. If the territory covered by the Louisiana purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed, although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs, not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen states, each owing the same absolute fealty to the Union of all the states which each of the original thirteen states owes, and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original thirteen or not.

This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it.

The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardship, their incredible toil and their wild, half savage romance, but the need for the pioneer virtues remains the same as ever. The peculiar frontier conditions have vanished, but the manliness and stalwart hardihood of the frontiersmen can be given even freer scope under the conditions surrounding the complex industrialism of the present day.

We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues, and we must insist upon the virtues of self restraint, self mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption in public and in private life alike. If we come short in any of these qualities, we shall necessarily fall and it, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and most mighty nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time.

#### Mr. Cleveland's Address.

In the course of his speech former President Cleveland said:

How fitting on every ground it is that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the states created from the territory which the Louisiana purchase gave to us! And how fitting it is that the character of this acquisition and with its purpose and mission that our celebration should not waste itself on the pomp and pageantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious dispossession of ruthless conquerors.

Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes, and we should reflect not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the afflicted and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans whose coming trend fell upon the care of the expectant fathers of the republic and whose stout hearts and brave arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices to the purpose of our commemoration, but as we do this let us remember that the soil whereon we stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken than the gathering together on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort and which tell the story of American achievement, and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, manly and instructive contributions from other and older lands which, standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our republic has gained among the governments of the earth and shall demonstrate how greatly advancing civilization has fostered and stimulated the brotherhood of nations!

In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lend us to humble recognition of the Providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been marked by occurrences and incidents so striking, so significant and so constant that only superstitious dullness or intellectual blind-

ness will place them to the credit of luck or chance.

We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's well that every one within its citizenship should be clean minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God.

The invocation was delivered by Cardinal Gibbons and the benediction by Bishop Potter.

#### EDWARD LEAVES ROME.

#### Italians Give Him an Impressive Farewell Demonstration.

Rome, May 1.—King Edward left Rome for Paris amid a tremendous farewell demonstration. The streets were crowded, and the windows and balconies were filled with people. Detachments of troops kept back the crowds and permitted the passage of the cortege. The Quirinal plaza just previous to the king's departure presented a scene of great animation, owing to the continuous movement of troops and carriages. The king, with great ceremony, bade farewell to Queen Helena, who was surrounded by the members of her household.

King Edward wore a British field marshal's uniform and King Victor Emmanuel had on the uniform of an Italian general. Their majesties were most enthusiastically cheered.

At the railroad station there was a large gathering of distinguished personages. King Edward was especially cordial in his reply to the greetings of Premier Zanardelli and Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, thanking them for the reception accorded him by the people of Rome, which, he said, had been really magnificent. To the premier the king added that he hoped the friendship of Great Britain and Italy would ever increase.

Just before the train left King Edward embraced and kissed King Victor Emmanuel several times, and as the British sovereign stepped on board his car the king of Italy asked to be remembered to Queen Alexandra. As the train slowly moved out of the station King Edward shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel, who said, "Au revoir," to which King Edward replied, "A bientot."

#### COMMUTER HAILED TO COURT.

#### Jerseyman Fined For Attempting to Alter Ticket's Time Limit.

Camden, N. J., May 1.—Charged with altering a railroad commutation ticket, August Grebe was sentenced by Judge Joline in the Camden county court to pay a fine of \$100. The offense to which Grebe pleaded guilty was an attempt to extend for one year the limit of a West Jersey and Seashore Railroad company 180 trip ticket between Chesilhurst, N. J., and Philadelphia which expired March 31, 1902.

The maximum punishment for this offense under the New Jersey law is three years' imprisonment or \$500 fine or both. At the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which controls the West Jersey and Seashore company, imprisonment was not imposed.

#### Boston Italians Begging.

Boston, May 1.—Italians of the neighborhood of South Boston are begging for protection against the dreaded Mafia, by which they pretend to have been ordered to contribute to the defense fund in the New York murder case. Each of the beggars showed a letter from the Mafia. The letters told them that if they did not send the required money, they would be killed. They were as good as dead, it was said, did not send the required money.

#### Jail Delivery at Sing Sing.

Ossining, N. Y., May 1.—The New York state prison at Sing Sing, which was serving a ten year sentence for burglary, has escaped from Sing Sing prison. He was building a brick wall at the back of the prison river and is believed to have escaped around the wall and escaped to the woods. His prison clothing was found on the river bank. A general alarm was sounded soon after he escaped.

#### Wright Reaches Manila.

Manila, May 1.—General Luke Wright, vice governor of the Philippine Islands, has arrived here from San Francisco and was accorded an enthusiastic public reception. A marine procession escorted him ashore, and the shipping was decorated for the occasion. General Wright was escorted to the palace, where addresses of welcome were delivered.

#### Philippine Town Fire Swept.

Manila, May 1.—The town of Marikina, province of Manila, has been destroyed by fire. A thousand houses were burned, and the inhabitants are in much distress. The people of Manila are relieving the sufferers. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Members of scattered insurgent bands are suspected of setting fire to the place.

#### Paul Du Chaillu Dead.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Paul Du Chaillu, the American author and explorer, who was stricken with partial paralysis Wednesday, died at midnight. A brother of Vereschagin, the Russian painter, will arrange for the burial of the body in the Litterateurs' cemetery. If it is desired that the interment take place here.

#### Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, May 1.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Maryland—Golts, Sarah J. Ford. Pennsylvania—Cannelton, Mary C. Dryden; Yorkann, William H. Kaufman. Maine—North Waterford, Mrs. Linola A. Allen.

#### Freight Train in Fatal Crash.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., May 1.—One man was killed and six were seriously injured in a head on collision between freight trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Stormville, Dutchess county.

#### Blizzard in Michigan.

Marquette, Mich., May 1.—A fierce blizzard is raging in upper Michigan. The temperature has fallen 55 degrees in two days. Vegetation and fruit trees have suffered severely.

## During Convalescence

Recovery is hastened, health restored and vitality renewed by the use of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

The perfect malt tonic. A food in liquid form. It quickly builds flesh and tissue.

All druggists sell it. Prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n St. Louis, U. S. A.